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CHEMISTS.AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
WINE & SPIRIT IMPORTERS.CHAMPAGNE LEMOINE,  
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We are sole Agents in China for the sale of this splendid wine.

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(Telephone No. 60.)  
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [52]

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

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WATERS.

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The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying with 1,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5]

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Melbourne*, from Trieste, left Singapore to-day for this port.

A REGULAR Convocation of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's extra steamers *Guadalupe* and *Shanghai*, the former left Bombay on the 30th ult., and the latter on the 4th inst., for this port.

EVERY one lives faster than his or her ancestors; and for this reason life should be shorter. As against this, there are so many new remedies, processes and operations, and human life is guarded now so much more carefully than formerly, that we should live longer, despite the fact that we are living faster.

THE steam-launch *Osprey*, which the *Memnon* towed down to Sandakan the other day, was built to the order of the British North Borneo Government, through their agents here, and not through Mr. MacGregor Smith, as we stated. We understand that the Dock Company are building two boats, at its instance, for the Dutch Borneo Government.

DR. KNORR of Germany, the discoverer of anti-pyrene, the great "grip" remedy, is reported to have acquired more than £1,000,000 by last winter's epidemic. The medicine sells at \$1.50 per ounce, and he gets a royalty of 64 cents on every ounce sold. The demand everywhere was tremendous, and sometimes as high as \$5 per ounce was paid for it.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Wise, the mental lately employed by Mr. John Mitchell, of the Dock Company, sued for a month's pay. He said, with an injured air, that on the 23rd ult., because he had taken the tea up at seven o'clock instead of six, Mr. Mitchell beat him and turned him out, refusing to pay him a cent. Mr. Mitchell's account was slightly different: he had instructed the "boy" to always take the tea up at six, when he engaged him on the 13th ult., and when he scolded him on the 20th for not doing so, the object said, "Oh! you want me to go away? In a very cheeky tone, and left. His lordship decided that Mr. Mitchell needn't pay a cent, and the "boy" left the Court with a crestfallen look only too uncommon with his tribe.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with masts, &c., from San Francisco to the 21st ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port on the 8th inst.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN, a well-known American humorist—whose monologues have amused even the Prince of Wales—is on tour, and expects to reach here about August, from Australia. Judging by the notices he has received he will be more than welcome.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Ker & Co.) that the China Shipper's Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Oanfa*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and may be expected on or about the 12th inst.

JULES VERNE's latest fiction contains a satire on modern mining speculators. The author makes his hero purchase mining rights at the North Pole, in a country so much frozen that it cannot be developed. The company is formed to turn the world around, and bringing the North Pole into the region of the tropics and turning the universe upside down.

Six months' with hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. Robinson this morning, at the Police Court, upon Lung A Chow, who was pounced upon by Detective Sergeant Haddon yesterday when in the act of pawning the \$25 watch belonging to his master, Mr. G. Wheeler. "More better sellum Shanghai side" muttered the youth, as he gracefully trended his way to H. M. Hotel.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Mace	Adolph	Michael
Drum	John	Edith
Trumpet	John	Edith
Clarinet	John	Edith
Violoncello	John	Edith
Double Bass	John	Edith
Conductor	John	Edith

At the Harbour Office this morning, before Commander Ramsey, R.N., Harbour Master, Edward McLeod, male of the steamship *Edendale*, was summoned by a seaman named Michael Kething, for assault. The complainant said that on Tuesday afternoon, whilst on watch, the defendant called him lazy, and because he answered, struck him in the face. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

A FRESH proof of the uncertainty of life, was brought home to our "guardians of the peace" this morning, through the sudden death of Alexander Ross, P.C. 111, who succumbed to malarial fever after an illness of but two days' duration. The deceased, a fine, athletic-looking young man, was a very promising member of the Force, and only came out in the last draft, having previously been in the Glasgow police.

A COOLER was carrying baggage on board the *Pawan*, at the Canton Wharf, this morning, when he slipped off the gangway. At the moment a Water Police boat pulled up, and the Chinese, acting Sergeant in charge at once stripped and dived twice for the unfortunate fellow, but unsuccessfully. The body was dredged up a couple of hours later. The sergeant has already received the Bellios medal for bravery.

THERE is a "new departure" in type-writing in connection with the use of the typograph that many firms are beginning to avail themselves of. A banker has a quiet talk with his photographer in his private office, and sends the cylinder around to a "photographic-type-writing" office. Here the talk is reproduced, and the type-written work sent back to the business man. This method is considered by those who use it to be far preferable to stenographic dictation.

AN inquiry was held at the Magistracy this morning into the circumstances connected with the death of a female child, aged about 4 years, who was found on the bottom of the junk, named *Shun Li*, which was in collision with the British steamer *Nanyang* on the 1st instant off Nam Shan. His Worship, after hearing the evidence of Inspector Maclean, who stated that the father of the child and her brother had been taken on to Saigon by the *Nanyang*, decided to postpone the inquest until the return of the steamer.

YESTERDAY afternoon another of those interesting repales for which our model G. P. O. has become so notorious protruded its head through the grating under the Post Office verandah, and, imagining the track down to Peddar's wharf to be as clear as when poor Barradas fled, glided swiftly out on the pavement. His snake-shin was about to make tracks for the briny deep when the minions of the law rushed furiously upon him and battered him into a pulp in a trice. A well-known legal analyst said he saw the remains of postage stamps and P. O. O.'s in the particles which were submitted to him for examination. He was also able to discover, with much difficulty, characters on fragments of paper which he ascertains are B. R. D.'s. It is pleasant to find that the police have succeeded in stopping at least one Post Office snake from clearing out of this colony, although its dimensions were only 3 feet by 3 inches in circumference at the bulged part.

PRIVATE Silcock, of the Medical Staff Corps, together with a private of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, went on a "bender" last night. The Marine did all the "shouting," as his friend didn't happen to have any money along with him. They got along first class, and "leached up" in the Rue de Ducky about mid night, where he still "paid the piper" liberally. Their potations resulted in the Marine falling into a chair on the verandah, where he revelled in the arms of Morpheus until long past day-break. When he had rubbed all the sleep out of his eyes, and dozed his head in cold water, it struck him that it might be as well to find out the time of day by his "kicker." On looking for it, however, he was painfully surprised to discover its absence, and his confidence had a further shock when he also missed his companion and dog, Silcock. He reported the matter to Detective Sergeant Haddon, who in a couple of hours found the watch in Silcock's locker on the *Maunt*. Private Silcock was therefore "docked" before Mr. Robinson this morning, when his Worship sentenced him to three months imprisonment.

THE LEKIN QUESTION AT  
CANTON.

There will be trouble with Li Han-chang, the Viceroy of Canton, over the innovations he proposes making in respect to *lekin* changes. The despatch of opinion thither has been entirely stopped for the last day or so, as, although he says he is awaiting the consent of the Peking Government before imposing the extra twenty taels per chest, a tax-office has already been opened, and a lot of labels, to be placed on the balls of opium as a sign that they have had the extra tax paid on them, distributed to merchants. No instance of the payment has occurred as yet, though. Li Han-chang has also officially intimated his intention of considerably increasing the duties on cotton, cotton yarn, cotton, and when the piece goods, iron, copper, matches, white wax, and other articles, at an early date. We understand that the Foreign Ministers at Peking

have been requested to intervene, as the new imposts are entirely due to the Viceroy's anxiety to reimburse himself for the extravagance of his sons, and not to any deficit in the revenue of the province.

## THE DERBY.

History repeats itself, and another "moral certainty," probably the hottest favorite on record for the great race of the year, has been beaten out of place. It is exactly twenty years ago since the late James Merry, the most popular of all Scottish racing men, owned the flying Macgregor, one of the speediest horses that ever looked through a bridle. "Mac" had never appeared silt as a two-year-old, the interests of the stable having been admirably taken care of by the peerless Sunshine—the gamest and handsomest filly of her generation—and the gleaming Sunlight. Macgregor was sent to Newmarket to race in the Middle Park Plate, but at the last moment Mr. Merry, acting on the advice of Waugh, his trainer, decided to keep back the dark son of Mearon and Necklace and trust his fortunes to the penalised daughter of Thornaby and Sunbeam. How Sunshine was cannoned against by Kingcraft and knocked out of her stride at a critical period of the race, eventually, after a most brilliant struggle, suffering defeat by the shortest of short heads from Frivillity, Mr. Lyndon's filly being "splendidly ridden by poor Tom Chaloner, are well known matters of turf history. In the Two Thousand Guineas the member for Falkirk sent out both Sunlight and Macgregor, the latter carrying 11 lb. over-weight, being the mount of Johnny Daley, of Hermit renown. By the way, I was sorry to see by home papers received the other day that Mr. Chaplin's gallant old chesnut son of Newminster and Seclusion, winner of the Derby during a snow-storm in 1867, has gone the way of all flesh at the ripe old age of 26 years, after a career almost without parallel at the English stud. Kingcraft, the property of Lord Falmouth, was a hot favorite for the Two Thousand of 1871, but he was never in the hunt with the Flying Scotchman. Mr. Merry's colt coming clear away from his field in the Abingdon dip and cantering home many lengths ahead. Of course this performance made Macgregor of great public fancy for the Derby, and after he had made rings round Gamos—a future O.K.'s winner—at Bath, the race for the Blue Riband looked as good as over. However, there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, and the insane policy of galloping the Derby favorite on the hard ground at Bath for a paltry stake found out a weak spot in one of his fore-legs, and although the secret was well kept, he faced the starter at Epsom an infirm animal. With Foxham up, Mr. James Merry's Macgregor started for the Derby at 9.10 a.m., the hottest favorite ever known in the male sex, and a contest, and he was ignominiously beaten out of sight, finishing fourth to such commoners as Kingcraft (20 to 1), Palmerston (16 to 1), and Muster (no price). And Reuter informed us by wire yesterday that Mr. A. W. Merry's Surefoot—also a winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and an 8 to 40 on chance, according to latest quotations—had not even obtained the comparatively barren honors of a place in the Derby. And this is where history has repeated itself.

THE DERBY STAKES of 5000 sovs. for the winter, 500 sovs. for the nominator of the winner, 300 sovs. for the owner of the second, and 200 sovs. for the owner of the third; colts, 9 st. 6 lbs. 9, b. then three years old; by subscription of 50 s. v. h. forfeit, if declared by the 1st Tuesday in January 1890, and 10 s. v. h. forfeit, if declared by the 1st Tuesday in January 1891; any surplus to be paid to the winner; about a mile and a half, starting at the High-level starting post—235 subs., of whom 61 paid 10 sovs. forfeit. Mr. John Porter's ch. c. Sainfoin, by Springfield—Sandi ..... 1  
Baron de Rothchild's ch. c. Le Nord, by Tristan—La Noce ..... 2  
Duke of Westminster's b. c. Orwell, by Bend Or—Liz Agnes ..... 3  
The field was an unusually small one, only eight runners facing the starter, owing no doubt to the race being generally regarded as a certainty for the favorite. A few particulars regarding the winner and placed horses may interest some of my sporting readers. Sainfoin—the name is derived from the French words *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay—is a splendidly bred chesnut colt, by Springfield, from Lady Evelyn by Don John. Springfield, the grandest miler of his time, was by St. Albans out of Viridis by Marsyas, her dam Maid of Palmyra, by Pyrrhus I. from Palmyra, and he won the Champion Stakes at Newmarket in 1877 and many other important races in the green and gold jacket of Mr. J. H. Houllsworth. Sainfoin was bred by her Majesty the Queen at Bushey Paddocks and was purchased there in June 1888 by Mr. John Porter, the well known trainer, for 5500 guineas. He was registered as the joint property of Mr. Porter and Mr. Robert Jardine, and it is worthy of note that last August, when in the sale list at £2,500, and if a sporting correspondent of the *London Telegraph* may be relied on, he was sold at the beginning of May to Sir James Miller for 7,500 guineas and certain contingencies if he won the Derby. As a two-year-old Sainfoin only ran once, in the Astley Stakes at Lewes, and this event he won easily, carrying 8 lb., with odds of 8 to 1 against him, from Garter (6 st. 4 lb.) Sping Cup, and seven others. His next public appearance was in the Essex Stakes at Sandown Park, on the 25th April; he was made a warm favorite, 11 to 8 against him, in a field of twelve runners, and with 6 st. 11 lb. in the saddle he won in the commonest of canners from Dry Toast (6 st. 6 lb.) and Cheroot, Amphin finishing fourth and Freeman fifth. After this performance Sainfoin jumped into prominence for the Derby, and according to latest telegrams was backed at the short price of 5 to 1, so that there can be very little doubt that he must have been very highly and satisfactorily tried by his astute trainer. That Sainfoin has won the Derby, we shall have to wait for home papers, unless telegrams reach us through India or Australia. The second in the Two Thousand Guineas followed the example set him in recent years by Kaiser, Insulaire, and Quicklime, by occupying a similar position in the Derby. Le Nord is a chesnut colt by Tristan out of La Noce, and was bred in France by M. Lefevre, a gentleman well known to the English turf some fourteen or fifteen years ago. The colt ran six times in the colours of Baron de Rothchild as a two-year-old, earning winning brackets on four occasions. He first carried silk at the Leicester Summer Meeting in July, and made a successful debut by winning the Brighton Plate of 550 s. from Fontainebleau, Aurata, and three other opponents, starting first favorite at 15 to 8 on. The Baron's slashing colt made his next essay at Goodwood in the Molecomb Stakes of £600, which he won easily from a solitary opponent, the colt by Wisdom out of Vanish, starting with odds of 4 to 1 on him. In the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, Le Nord was opposed by Riviera—the flying daughter of Isomy and St. Marguerite, who had handsomely won the Portland Stakes of 550 s. at Leicester in July, beating Heaume, formidable Alloway, Blackberry, and several others. Alloway and Blackberry, the betting was close between Le Nord and Riviera—20 to 21 against the former and 4 to 6

against the latter—100 to 8 being laid against Alloway, and 33 to 1 against Heckberry. In the race Riviera beat Le Nord by a head. Alloway finishing on the quarters of the second, and Tom Cannon, who rode Mr. Houldsworth's gigantic colt of Springfield and Lady Morgan, avowed that he would have won but for having been interfered with. This avowal is worth remembering, as Alloway was then a big, unfurnished colt, and it is quite on the cards that he may win both the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot and the Doncaster St. Leger. Le Nord, after walking over for the Hopeful Stakes of £397 at the Newmarket First October, started second favorite, at 7 to 2 against, to Signorina in the Middle Park Plate—Chesnut filly, 3 years old, being made favorite at 5 to 1, but suffered a very close three lengths defeat from the flying daughter of St. Simon and Star of Portici, with Golden Gate ahead away, and Martagon, Alloway, Semolina, Wildfire, Panthero, and Villager forming the unplaced division. In the Dewhurst Plate, however, Le Nord scored a clever victory, beating Alloway by a length, with Far Niente, Orwell, Loup, and three others beaten off. During the winter Le Nord was a popular fancy for the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby, and no doubt was heavily backed for these events. Surefoot beat him in a canter at Newmarket, and now we find him in a hand to hand play second fiddle to Sainfoin at Epsom. Whether he will improve on this form by winning the Grand Prix of Paris remains to be seen, but unless something actually serious has gone wrong, both Surefoot and Signorina, not to mention Alicante, would appear to have better credentials for this valuable prize.

Orwell, the third in the Derby, is trained in the same stable as the winner. He is the property of the Duke of Westminster—who won the Derby in 1880 with Bend Or and in 1886 with Ormonds—and is a bay colt by Bend Or out of Liz Agnes, which makes him a brother in blood to "the horse of the century," the undefeated Ormonds. Orwell's first appearance on "the tented field" was undoubtedly his best, as in the British Dominio Stakes at Sandown Park last June, he ran Signorina to a head, receiving 12 lb. from the Chevalier's unbeaten filly. At Goodwood Orwell was no use to Golden Gate Carabinier, and Fortitude in the Richmond Stakes, and the Duke of Portland's Memoir beat him easily in the Fifth Zealand Stakes at the Newmarket Second October, but, starting at the extreme odds of 33 to 1 in the Forty-second Triennial Derby Stakes at the latter meeting, George Barrett steered him to victory from the Duke of Hamilton's Loup—5 to 6 on chance—Marchesi, and five others. Orwell's last two efforts, as a two-year-old ended in defeat; Dearest, Riviera, and Golden Gate "lost him" in the Kempton Park Grand Breeders' Produce Stakes of £6,477, and he ran unplaced to Le Nord, Alloway, and Far Niente in the Dewhurst Plate. The two-year record of this brother to the invincible Ormonds was not very encouraging to the followers of the "boy in yellow," but no doubt the colt improved, and there is every probability that before the racing year is out he will have done something worthy of his distinguished lineage.

Having briefly sketched the careers of the three colts that obtained official notice from the judges in the Derby, I now propose to devote a few words to the colt that ought, on public form, to have won that race. Surefoot, by Wisdom, dam by Galopin out of Miss Foute, is the property of Mr. A. W. Merry, and is trained at Lambourne by Jousiffe. He is described by competent judges as one of the most magnificent specimens of the English thoroughbred ever seen. As a two-year-old Surefoot first faced the music at the Epsom Summer Meeting, and starting second favorite at 3 to 1, won the Woodcock Stakes cleverly from the very speedy Hersey, with Bel Demonio and half a dozen others the rear. At Ascot, in the Thirtieth Biennial, Mr. Merry's colt, running very green, was beaten by a short head by the flying Semolina, with seven good-class cattle behind the pair, but that defeat was an arant fluke, for afterwards very plainly demonstrated. Two days later, in the New Stakes of £241, Surefoot won easily from Heaume, Hidden Treasurer and seven others, and he finished up his juvenile career by winning the Findon Stakes at Goodwood in a common canter from Red Thorn and Cuckoo, with odds of 100 to 6 on. Surefoot was winter favorite for the Guineas and Derby, and he won the first named race very easily from Le Nord and Blue Green. How he lost the Derby I can't pretend to say, perhaps Sainfoin may be a better horse, as he has never yet met defeat, but that Le Nord, beaten in a canter in the Guineas, and Orwell, a second-rater on public form, should finish in front of the favorite, is evidence enough for me that there was a screw loose somewhere. As there has been so much talk about the Australian colts, Kirkham and Narellan, I will not be out of place to remark that English race-horses still require a lot of beating on their own ground, and may be expected to fairly hold their own against all-comers. That the Australians win races I have no doubt, but that they are too big game in racing, our crack three-year-olds on overseas terms is only too evident from the result of the Derby.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890.

COMMUNISM IN CHINA AND  
KOREA.

To the casualist a communism within an autonomy so apparently absolute in form as that of China and Korea seems such an anomalous condition that it cannot be excepted without civil, and yet, for a fact, a communism which goes back to an early period has existed and still exists in China, and has been maintained alike in Korea from the very commencement of the present dynasty.

Guisot has said, in his "History of Civilization in Europe" that "even the institution of monarchy and the feudal rule of lord and vassal and assemblies of free, as existed at the same time, and were continually confounded, and continually changing." These assemblies of freemen formed themselves into guilds in order to resist the encroachments of government and of a favored class. The Collegis Opificum, which was formed in Rome as early as 67 B.C., was a workmen's organization which became so powerful that it excited the jealousy of the aristocratic element, and by its influence the Senate was induced to decree its abolition; and later, when re-established by Publius Pulcher Clodius, they were again abolished by Julius Caesar. When Constantine the Great was at the height of his power, the seed already sown had grown to such an extent that it is claimed that more than thirty guilds of working-men existed in Rome. Theodor the Great founded guilds in Constantinople after the conquest of that city in 529; and we are told that when Charlemagne sent his young wife Desidera back to her royal father, Didier, the Lombard King, bearing a message to the effect that, "while Lombardian maidens made passable wives for sleepy monks, they were unfit for the stalwart men of the Carolingian race," Charlemagne followed up the insult by invading the country and wresting from his repudiated father-in-law the famous crown of Charlemagne. To atone for this insult to a measure and to show the worth of the people Charlemagne confirmed the privileges of the

Longobardian guilds, and gave to the maner (manor) the rights enjoyed by the free Frank; hence the origin of the term "feudalism." It is unnecessary to follow through each century the ebb and flow of a movement which, in one form or another, is still struggling for recognition in Europe, and which in our own century has received impulsion from the teachings of such apostles of the rights of labor as Babbage, Cabot, St. Simon, Fourier, Louis Blanc, Proudhon, Marx, Robertus, and Lassalle. If medieval feudalism in Europe suffered communism to take root through the medium of guilds and trade-unions, the same system was permitted to grow up in the Far East, where government was and still is in essence feudalistic, pure and simple. Nor is it certain that feudalism does not offer to the governed certain conditions of communism which are difficult of realization under the exactions of more modern government. And to cite a distinguished student of political economy of our day on this subject, who says: "It is in vain to rejoice over the aggregate of our prosperity, and to forget that a great part of the nation has no share in its benefit." It may be that the wisdom of our forefathers was accidental; it is certain that society was divided by less sharp lines, and was held together by common ties in a far closer manner, in the past than it is now. The feudal system of the Middle Ages is certain to be superseded; its theory of property involved far more exacting duties than modern rights ever acknowledge, or remember, or perhaps know.

The origin of feudalism in Europe, according to Kent, "is to be attributed," to quote his words, "to the northern Gothic conquerors of the Roman Empire. It was part of their military policy, and devised by them as the most effective means to secure their conquests. It was the law of military occupation, and the great purpose of the tenure was defence." It will be easy, therefore, to comprehend that the possibilities of which it laid down the basis in its migration, had their origin in the besom of those among whom it was engendered in the East; and this fact will enable us to understand the liberalism or communism of which it is our purpose to speak.

Time when, in China as in Korea, is ever a most perplexing quality to determine. Records and writings are regarded with something akin to awe, and are considered as both sacred and secret. The Chinese and Korean book-keepers, or so-called literati, are a privileged class whose particular office is to keep two books filled with the daily record of events concerning the reigning dynasty: only the good things said of the monarch can be consulted by him; the other is the black book, in which are recorded his misdeeds. In this he may not look. However this may be, it is certain that the literati occupy themselves solely with the scandals of court life to the exclusion of more serious events, and without regard to dates; it is almost impossible to trace the beginning or the end of any historical events, either in China or Korea. When guilds and trade-unions, therefore, commenced, it is quite impossible to learn definitely, but it is certain they go back to a very remote period, and even to the Tang and Ming dynasties.

Guilds in China are of two kinds, and are known as Wei Kuan, Chambers of Commerce and Kung So, Trades Unions. In the constitution and by-laws of the Ningpo guild, and Wenzhou, the reason for their establishment is thus expressed: Wei Kuan were first established at the metropolis by Mandarins, among competitors or fellow provincials, for mutual aid and protection; subsequently merchants formed guilds like those of the Mandarins, and now they exist in every province.

The Shantung guild of Ningpo, a few years ago, issued the following significant bulletin:—  
Preamble: We learn that Shun, B. C. 2255, made uniform the measures of length and capacity, and corrected the steelyards; and that in the early Chou period measures of capacity were provided and engraved with descriptive characters, that genuine weights were made, market hours were fixed, and credit allowed for ten days.

Thus it appears that arrangements were made of old for even and fair business transactions, as we now desire them to be. At the present time the Empire is prosperous, the sea is no longer infested by pirates and vessels like clouds fly from north to south and from south to north.

Unless a man's simple promise is worth a thousand catties of gold, he will nowhere be trusted. Goods must be transported to the advantage of all concerned. These are axioms. Times and circumstances change, and old laws require to be adapted to new conditions; to be equitable and consistent with the men's feelings, they should be as even as the balance as uniform as the waveless ocean, and observed with a punctuality as sure as the unerring slides, in order that confidence may be maintained, etc.

The Kung-So, or Trades Unions, are composed of retail traders and artisans, and are innumerable. They often "strike" against their employers, and like the mercantile guilds, each one of them is governed by its own by-laws. In a case reported recently to the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. McGowan refers to a call for a meeting of the Wenzhou Blacksmiths Union, which is interesting to cite. It said:—  
The metallurgical art existed in high antiquity (prehistoric). In the Chou era, vases and tripods were cast, as we learn from the book of odes. Thus our manufacture has been followed for thousands of years, and happy in its products, has suffered no interruption to the present day. But recently we who are engaged in casting pots and kettles, and in forging iron utensils, have discovered that owing partly to depreciation of dollars, and partly to increase of public work, our by-laws for protection required to be more definitely defined. We therefore convened a meeting, and during the theatrical entertainment of the festival we fixed on a new tariff of wages for work and price for our manufactured wares. Any infraction of the rules will be punished by inflicting a fine of a theatrical performance, and three tables of liquors and viands.

Boy-cotting, thought to be an entirely new method of the western proletariat, is very common with the Chinese communist, and the rules of the guilds expressly declare that, pending litigation with a foreign firm or others, members of the several guilds shall transact no business thereon. A recent case of an offending member gave some idea of the severity of their rules. It appears that gold leaf in a large quantity was required for the Emperor. The work was pressing, and one of the craft represented to the official that if he were allowed to take an additional number of workmen to those prescribed, the work would be greatly expedited. This being accorded him, it came to the notice of the guild, and this latter were greatly enraged; word was passed around that "Blowing to death is not a capital offence." Accordingly, one hundred and twenty-three of them at a given signal rushed on the work, each taking a bit, and death quickly relieved the victim of their deadly fury. To make sure that none had shirked his duty, "no one was allowed to quit the shop, whose bloody lips and gums did not attest to his fidelity." The murderer who took the first bite was discovered and beheaded, it is true, but the one hundred and twenty-two went about free, a fact which goes to prove the influence exercised by these "assemblies of freemen" in China.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, that communism in China is a condition and not a theory. The Chinese proletariat has made for itself a large place in the

government, in which he is an economical money-getting factor in whom the Government takes a paternal interest.

The guild halls situated in almost every city of China are elegant structures, and all that art in architecture, gilding, and carving can effect is done to render them imposing. One portion is dedicated to theatrical performances in honor of the gods. At one end is the stage, at the other a shrine, while in the surrounding balconies the lookers-on may witness plays while feasting and chatting; for the Chinaman is greatly given to amusements, and is a jovial and fun-loving creature.

At the Bankers' and Brokers' exchange, at Ningpo, the Chinese at times have their "Black Fridays" when the excitement t and free zy of Wall street is re-enacted, and when too often the unfortunate seek death in their despair by opium or by drowning.

The Chinaman, it will be seen is not one whit behind his western brother, and as a business man he is by all odds vastly his superior. Having said so much of the communist in China, let us turn to have a glance at his younger brother in Korea.

His Majesty Li is King of Korea, and is the thirty-first sovereign of his dynasty, founded by Taijo in A.D. 1392. The King governs with three councilors, the first of which ranks as a prime minister, or T'ung-Sang; the second is Chos-Sang, and is the left senior councillor; and the third Wu-Sang, or right junior councillor. The department of government are six, namely: Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment, Public Works, and Ceremonies, and to each of these are attached an unlimited number of vice-presidents to assist their chief in doing nothing, or next to nothing. There are six generals, the generals commanding the Left Barracks, the Right, the Front, the Middle, the Rear, and the special; and under these the commanders of provinces and governors, with these six generals resides the balance of power, if not indeed the supreme power, and they have in fact reduced the authority of the King to the utmost minimum. These pseudo-military chiefs maintain a host of followers and retainers, to whom the service offers certain seductive privileges and immunities, such, for example, as the privilege of doing a little private looting of the people on their own account. The men in fact, each under his respective chief, the Korean army; once enrolled, a member is no longer obliged to labor; he receives a monthly ration of rice and twice a year a suit of cotton clothes. A peculiarity of the service exists in the fact that he must purchase the privilege of his enrolment. Like his master, the soldier preys upon the coolie and frequently strips him of his hard-earned earnings. It cannot be said that the soldiers stationed as guards at the legation, and the consulates made raids into the country, and in the name of the foreign minister or consul, robbed the countrymen, simply alleging the foreigner's order to do so.

In this system of Government it is also necessary to mention a civil service examination, which tends to perpetuate the rule of what are called rank men, the veritable barons of the country. The device of some passed master in state-craft, these examinations are free to all, and for the insidious purpose of creating among all classes men of rank, who are termed, respectively, Yang-ban-men, men of high rank, and Song-ban-men, men of low rank, the subtle statesman rightly judging that, in his own sphere, the Song-ban would be quite as zealous and as potent a factor in the state as the Yang-ban or noble in his. In illustration of working of this system, it may interest the reader to refer to the following case, which came under the writer's notice: A common coolie who was employed at the United States Legation, in Seoul, in the capacity of janitor, came to me one day, and low-towing or bowing, according to custom, announced that he had taken rank, that by squeeze and dishonesty he had amassed sufficient money to buy himself into the Song-ban, or low rank class. It being understood that the examination is simply a farce, and consists mainly in reciting a line, perhaps, of poetry, or showing with a bow and arrow, archery being considered a great attainment. Now, it must be understood that when once a Korean has taken rank, coolie though he be, he becomes thenceforth too refined and exalted for labor. When commanded, therefore, to perform the work for which he was then being paid by the United States government at the rate of fourteen Mexican dollars per month, this coolie insolently refused, alleging that he had become a gentleman, and therefore could not be expected to perform the service. The government of the United States paid this man fourteen dollars per month for a service which he actually refused to perform because of a custom, and on account of his personal vanity. Henceforth this creature was added to the legalized and patented robbers of the country, squeezing the coolie with the same ruthless hand as the Yang-ban; and this system is progressive, and is constantly being recruited by the quick and ever-recurring examinations, which afford a good revenue to the King and court in the army of rank men, or Yang-ban, who are evolved. In this hopeless and vicious circle the government revolves, and there is no hope of change, because it has been made to permeate all classes.

In order to preserve itself in some degree from the organized robbery and rapacity of the Yang-ban, of both high and low estate, the Korean coolie class has established a guild known as the Pusang, which dates back to the foundation of the present dynasty. The Pusang is in fact a communism, an immense association of small traders, carriers, pedlars and artisans, numbering, it is said, two hundred thousand, and having its branches throughout the entire country. The association has its grand master



Illustrated in the atrocious murders which characterized the brutal coup-d'état of the so-called progressive party, in 1884. Nor can the stray bit of communism here mentioned serve as a point upon which to base a hope for a country which is still within the toils of a peculiar and firmly fixed feudalism. Korea under a foreign domination is quite another question, which must wait the logic of coming events, whose shadow even now is not very far away.

Note.—The geographical situation of Korea determines in no uncertain way her future political status. Siberia touches her frontier in the northeast, where at Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea, Russia has quietly and quickly established a strong chain of fortifications and a naval station, to which is being added a garrison of several thousand Cossacks in anticipation of the Trans-Siberian Railway, already in course of construction, and which, it is claimed, is to be completed within the next four years, thus securing communication by rail and steamer from St. Petersburg through to the Japan Sea. This event, it is only too evident, enlarges the horizon of Korea's politics, in which, as yet, the conflict of interests of China and Japan, England and Germany, appear only in opposition to Russian aggression, in a somewhat intangible and nebulous form. Possessing no serious elements of a civilized nationality, *zui guerilla*, Korea can not but be benefited by absorption by one or all of these powers, and, the Korean proletariat aiding, become at length a civilized and progressive country.

CHARLES CHATTELL-LONG,  
Ex-Secretary of Legation and Consul-General to Korea.

#### POLO.

Captain Younghusband thus writes in *The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*—

"THE 'BACK.'"  
The "back" should, as a rule, be mounted on the best ponies in the regiment, for on him depends, both offensively and defensively, very largely the success of the team. A "back" mounted on slow or unreliable ponies is not merely a weak point in his team, but deprives it of that back bone and stamina which it has a right to look for in him, and which is very essential to enable the rest of the team to play in their places with confidence both in a losing and a winning game. The general duties of a "back" are both offensive and defensive according to the state of the game. Offensively his duty is to hit the ball well up in the game, to make long shots at goal, and on occasion, when opportunity offers and "No. 3" is ready to fall back and take his place, to make runs. Until within the last few years it was a hard-and-fast rule that the "back" was never to go up or make runs, but experience has proved that the "back" may often do invaluable service to his side by going up, provided always that "No. 3" takes his place, and that the "back" gets to his own place as soon as possible after performing his temporary service. Nothing disorganizes a team more than having a "back" who can never be relied upon to be in his right time. Defensively the "back" is all in all to his team; a steady determined "back" will often wear out and break the most spirited attacks of a superior team, and may even turn the tide of victory. The "back's" position during the ordinary course of the game should be close enough up to it to enable him to take an active part in the game, sufficiently near to guard against that dispirited play which is noticeable in those teams in which the "back" either doubts his own powers or owing to the inferiority of his mounts, stands afar off and acts entirely on the defensive. When the team is hard pressed and the enemy are within the thirty-yard flag, the "back" will find that his best position is between the goal-posts, where he may meet or turn aside many a well-directed shot at his goal. The most valuable strokes for a "back" to practise are clean and hard driving, straight ahead, and back-handing, both on the near and off side of his pony. In hitting back-handers it is quite as easy hitting the ball back in a half-hearted way straight back in the direction you are coming down, for by doing so, in nine cases out of ten, you will merely send the ball straight in to the hands of the enemy's "No. 2," who will, you may be sure, make hay with it immediately. Back-handers must be hard hit and, if possible, in a line diverging slightly to right or left from your own line of retreat. By this means the chances of the ball falling into the enemy's hands will be minimised, and it will escape the risk of being accidentally stepped by one of the ponies that are following you. In meeting a "back" which is travelling towards you at any pace, it will be found safest to hold the stick with the head just clear of the ground, and to make your first dribbling stroke or even almost a "blocking" stroke, to use a cricket phrase; this sets the ball going in the right direction, gives you the right of way, and obliges everyone to clear off from your front, thereby allowing you a more or less free hit. One of the chief aims of a "back" is to free himself from the unwelcome attentions of the hostile "No. 1," by putting him "off-side" as often as possible. Some "backs" are remarkably clever in this respect, and the opposing "No. 1" finds himself doing little or nothing but to hurry and for half his time is "off-side," and, therefore, lost to his side. I am afraid it is beyond my powers to describe on paper several very useful little artifices which a "back" may with advantage employ. I can only recommend the reader to play "No. 1" against a really brilliant and experienced "back" like Duffadar Hira Sing of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and he will very soon see how difficult a job it is to "stick to" a man of his powers. Finally, our advice to a would-be "back" is to sit tight, to keep perfectly cool, and not to allow himself to be bothered or flustered by a "flying man." In nine cases out of ten it will be found that the "flying man," if stoutly ignored, will very soon get sick of his job, and the "back" for the rest of the game becomes a free man. This has been particularly noticeable in late tournaments.

"NUMBER 2."  
"No. 2" is, *par excellence*, the playing man in a team and his role is almost entirely offensive. He should be a brilliant, hard, and sure hitter, hitting with equal ease both on the near-side and on the off-side; and he should be a good judge of strength and direction and a deadly shot at goal. He must be mounted on very fast and, above all, on very handy ponies. His play should be a nice combination of discretion and dash discretion in knowing where and when to dash and dash in picking up each fleeting opportunity of cutting in and scoring. When "No. 3" or the "back" is hitting to him either straight drives or back-handers, he should know their strength exactly and be ready, if facing in the right direction, to pick up the ball and take it on; if facing to the rear ready to turn and take it on before any of the enemy can meet it or cut in. Fancy strokes are permissible to "No. 2," but, we submit, to no other member of the team; this player's stick should be as handy as a racket-bat in his hands, and strokes in any position or direction possible to him. To save wear and tear of horse and flesh it is a good thing to practise strokes off a wooden horse. The rider sits on the horse, and his servants stand round and bowl balls at him, one after another, from every point of the compass. Dumb-bells and Indian clubs should also be daily used.

a most useful piece of advice to give no doubt, but one which only first-class players appear to be able to follow.

"NUMBER 1."  
"No. 1" or "flying man" lives only to hustle the opposing "back" and to make his existence burdensome to him. From start to finish, he should never relax for a minute his attentions; ever present ever in the enemy's way, he is a most invaluable man if he will only stick to his business. How difficult and disheartening that business is only known to those who have experienced the difficulty of trying to collar a goal "back." But still, if he will only stick to it, his time will assuredly come in a game when his perseverance will be rewarded. A "flying man" cannot expect to thwart a "back" on every occasion, very possibly, at a time most critical for the enemy's goal. To carry out his duties effectively, the "flying man" should have one eye on the ball (not with a view to hitting it) and the other on the enemy's "back," and should so time his riding as to intercept himself, his pony, or his stick between the "back" and the ball on every possible occasion. The only occasion on which it is permissible, I submit, for a "flying man" to hit a ball, at all is when he has a free shot at goal at close range. It is a very good education for a "No. 1" to play only with a hockey-stick, removing thereby the almost irresistible temptation he feels now and again to make runs instead of sticking to his own business.

CONCLUDING ADVICE.  
Having impressed these broad rudiments of the game upon the different members of an aspiring team, it behoves their captain to put them into the field with a view to trying their strength and as a preparation for the future. It is advisable to play at least once a week a foreign match or against a scratch local team, so as to give the regimental team constant practice in playing together and thereby gaining confidence in themselves and each other. During the game absolute discipline should be enforced, and no other member of the team, except the captain, should have a word to say while the ball is in play. It is well to inculcate from the very beginning a spirit of calmness and silence into a team. The game is in itself so exciting, especially if two teams are very closely matched, that the impulse of most men is to shout and yell, and make a noise without gaining any commensurate advantage from doing so, but rather, on the contrary, suffering loss of power. A team, too, that is habitually silent and self-contained is not likely to let slip those blossoms of speech which often make a polo-ground an unenviable spot for the ladies of a station. The next thing to be inculcated is the absolute necessity of sticking to one's place in a team, through thick and thin, in defeat or victory. It may seem to pay at first, and scratch teams playing all anyhow may defeat your young team badly to begin with; but let them only stick to their places steadily and manfully and play the game on the set lines taught them, and the tide of victory is bound to turn. We have seen this occur over and over again. The scratch team of brilliant players start off by hitting goals as easily as shelling peas; then they slacken off a bit, and the disciplined team begins to make way slowly but surely. From slackness the scratch team go to rot and then fall completely to pieces, leaving the disciplined team to romp in easy winners. The manner of mounting of the ponies must be most carefully looked to and regulated, for the ponies constitute three-quarters of the elements which bring success to a team. It is as hopeless to play on very small or slow ponies against a fast well-mounted team, even though the players themselves may be first class, as to attempt to win the Derby with a troop horse. Every man in a team should be in hard training; no one, till he has experienced it, has any idea how bodily training tells in the last ten minutes of a tournament game. Dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and hitting about balls from a wooden horse, are most useful to the arm and wrist. Hockey or football on paper-chases on foot are good for the wind, and a regular hard game of polo should be played at least three days in the week. Too many long cigars, portwine, and a plethora of whisky pegs should be discouraged and "wet nights" tabooed.

#### Today's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER,  
HONGKONG,  
No. 212, S.C.

AN ADJOURNED CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 6th inst., at 8 for 8.30 o'clock, precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [848]

FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.  
The Steamship

"LVEEMOON,"  
Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [860]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
The Company's Steamship

"OANFA,"  
W. S. Thomson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 13th inst.  
For Freight, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [864]

## Intimations.

# HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HALF-YEARLY  
CLEARANCE SALE.

MONDAY NEXT AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S  
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING AND  
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.  
See Special Circular.

NOTICE.—Compulsory Clearance Sale of High Class and other Furniture, Furnishing Requisites, &c., &c., in view of extensive Alterations to Premises.  
This important Sale commences on Tuesday, July 1st, for further particulars see future announcements.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.  
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 5th June, 1890

#### TO LET.

HOUSE No. 8, Upper Mosque Terrace.  
Possession 1st July. Gas and Water laid on.  
Apply to  
No. 4A, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [861]

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of 2, Duddell Street, has been instructed to sell privately (NOT BY AUCTION), any portion, or the whole, of the FURNITURE AND EFFECTS of a Dining Room, Drawing Room, and three Bed Rooms. The Furniture is mostly of European make and by the HALL & HOLTZ Co. There is also a good Piano, and a very fine lot of Ferns with Ferneries, &c.

Cards to view may be obtained on application to Mr. MAR-EN'S Office.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890 [863]

#### TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

#### KOWLOON.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, "GLENTHORNE," containing Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library, Three Good Bedrooms and Bath Rooms, Two Dressing Rooms, and Boys' Quarters. Tennis Court, Kitchen and Flower Garden.  
For further particulars, apply to  
W. S. MARTEN,  
2, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890 [862]

#### KOWLOON.

#### TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES OF THE LUNCH.  
A DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE containing a Drawing-room, Dining-room, Three Bedrooms, Two Bath-rooms, Spacious Hall, and Good Kitchen and Boys' Quarters. Furnished in excellent taste, best European Furniture. Good Flower and Kitchen Garden. Tennis Ground. For 9 months from 1st July.  
For further particulars, apply to  
W. S. MARTEN,  
2, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 27th May 1890 [810]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND

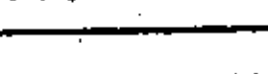
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [574]

#### Intimations.



#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from South Shore Battery, Stone Cutters' Island, from the 2nd to 16th June between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and 10 A.M. daily (Sundays excepted). The line of fire will be in a South Westerly direction from the Battery.  
All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.  
By Command, W. M. DEANE,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [822]

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply and contract for SACKS, Manila and Borneo TIMBER suitable for Piers, Wharves, Ship and House-building, Railway Sleepers and Carriages, Furniture, &c. MOLAVE, ARANGA, and BILLIAN resist the attacks of the S-worm and White Ant.  
Timber sawn to Specification either at Ports of Shipment or at the Howlington Sawmills, Hongkong.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1890. [701]

#### THE MACAO BATH-HOUSES.

M. R. T. J. COLLACO, in again establishing the Bath-houses at Macao for the summer season, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Foreign Communities of Hongkong and Canton, who, as occasional visitors, desire to enjoy a course of sea-bathing under the best possible circumstances. The accommodation has been made as comfortable and complete as circumstances will allow, and the charges are, as last year, fixed at a most moderate tariff. A Bar will be one of the features of the establishment, where refreshments can be obtained at very low rates.  
The Bath-houses will be opened from the 1st inst. until the 30th September.  
SUBSCRIPTION.  
For each person (for the season) ..... \$1 00  
Married couples ..... 2 00  
Families ..... 2 00  
Single bath (towels, etc., included) ..... 0 30  
THEOBALD J. COLLACO,  
Macao, 16th May, 1890. [771]

#### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO,  
PICTURES, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 7th June, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street, (the property of gentlemen leaving the Colony).

A QUANTITY OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
comprising—

Black & Gold DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Green Roman SATIN COVERED BLACKWOOD TABLES, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, PIANO by Broadwood, English-made WRITING DESKS, COFFING PRESS, MANTEL MIRROR, &c.  
EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, a selection of fine ELECTRO PLATED WARE, GLASS and PLATED WARE, BRONZES and ORNAMENTS, &c.  
IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, and DRESSING TABLES, Ladies' WARDROBES, PLATE GLASS DOOR PLAIN WARDROBES, ICE CHEST, COOKING STOVE, SEDAN CHAIRS, BICYCLES, &c.

Some VALUABLE BOOKS on Engineering Science, etc., belonging to the late A. WAGNER, Esq.

A quantity of JEWELRY, Comprising DIAMOND, SAPPHIRE and other RINGS, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, SCARF PINS, etc., etc.  
The above will be on view on Friday next p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.  
G. R. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890 [840]

#### Masonic.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE  
OF HONGKONG,  
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1890. [847]

#### Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous—may be secured by a payment at the rate of—  
£ 7 7 6 (per quarter if commenced at age 20)  
£ 8 14 2 ..... 25  
£ 10 11 2 ..... 30  
£ 13 4 10 ..... 35  
£ 17 15 8 ..... 40  
£ 27 12 6 ..... 45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to discontinue payment of premiums.  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [599]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

#### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 ..... \$833,333-33  
EQUAL TO ..... \$318,000-00  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.  
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.  
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1091]

#### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.  
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [217]

#### WANTED TO PURCHASE.

ONE second-hand ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, etc., etc.  
Send Particulars to  
G. D. S.,  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [835]

#### Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC"  
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
CHAS. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1890. [3]

#### To be Let.

#### TO LET.

FROM the 1st March, ROOMS suitable for OFFICES on the first floor of the PREMISES in Pedder's Street at present occupied by Calbeck, MacGregor & Co.  
Apply to  
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Lt.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [196]

#### TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, Cameron Villas, Peak. Gas laid on.  
One Spacious Five Roomed HOUSE at Mount Kellie, Peak. Gas laid on.  
HOUSES Nos. 4 and 6, Des Voeux Villas, Mount Kellie, Peak. Gas laid on.  
HOUSES Nos. 2, 17, 20, 22 and 23, Bellios Terrace, Robinson Road.  
The BUNGALOW, Delmar, on Kowloon Farm Lot 1, Yow-ma-ti, with large Garden and Tennis Ground.  
Apply to  
BELILIOS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1890. [853]

#### TO BE LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of our Offices in Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Hotel, and now in the occupation of the Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation). The central position of these Premises makes them very desirable for OFFICES.  
Apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1890. [845]

#### TO LET.

Possession on 1st June next.  
HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE.  
Apply to  
J. SAMUEL,  
No. 24, Elgin Terrace.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [727]

#### TO LET.

NOS. 31 and 35, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.  
Apply to  
ACHEE & Co.,  
17, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1890. [554]

#### TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 71 and 77, Wyndham Street, each have 6 spacious Rooms.  
Apply to  
THE HEAD SHROFF  
of the Chartered Bank of India, &c.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1890. [716]

#### TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 3, Blue Buildings, From 1st June.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1890. [691]

#### TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," SEYMOUR TERRACE, "STONEHENGE," Robinson Road, from 1st May.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1890. [13]

#### TO LET.

No. 14, BELILIOS TERRACE, from 1st June, 1890.  
Apply to  
EZEKIEL & JOSEPH,  
30, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1890. [776]

#### TO LET.

No. 3, MORRISON HILL, Entry, 1st June.  
Apply to  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [688]

#### TO LET.

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE, Immediate Entry.  
Apply to  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [511]

#### TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Office.  
Apply to  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1890. [497]

#### TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap, lately in occupation of Mr. LIND. Rent \$100 a month.  
Apply to  
JOHN J. FRANCIS.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1890. [760]

#### TO BE LET.

Just below Peak Flagstaff.  
BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED.  
Apply to  
HUGHES & EZRA.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [632]

#### TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.  
2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.  
Apply to  
LAI HING & Co.,  
No. 15, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [499]



